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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand-The Bostonians To-Night. Yielding to the constant pressure from music lovers throughout the country the Bostonians have at last produced an opera to meet the requirements of those who love heavier composition, and the public is offered in the production of "A War Time Wedding," at the Grand, to-night, a most melodious and tuneful composition, con-ceded by many critics to be equal in theme and treatment to "Cavalleria Rusticana." The opera will be invested with a magnifiscenic embellishment, and the cast will include the entire strength of the or-canization. In this opera Helen Bertram and Harold Blake, both favorably known here, have scored hits. Barnabee, MacDon-aid, Cowles, Frothingham, Jessle Bartlett Davis and other favorites are, of course, prominent in the cast. The chorus and or-chestra are large. "Robin Hood" will be sung to-morrow night, when the engage-

rifty story teller relates that Jessie Bartlett Davis had a funny experience with a friend who had been to see "Robin Hood" for the first time. The next day she met r, and, of course, took occasion to ask her how she liked the opera.

"Oh, I like it pretty well," was the answer, "but I don't think they follow history

enough in the performance." "History! Well, you know there isn't much history in it. The story of Robin Hood is mostly legendary at the best."
"Yes, I know that; but, then, you remember, in the story there is one scene that is particularly good. It was always my favorite, and it seems to me that in putting on a show like 'Robin Hood' a company like the Bostonians should not have omitted ch a very important portion of the story, It would make a great effect, and would be much appreciated by the audience."
"Well, what scene do you mean?" asked

"Why, you know that place where Robin shoots the apple off his boy's head. They ought to have that in it. by all means. ere's no excuse for its absence." And to his day she has never discovered why the andsome contralto laughed so heartily.

"Billy" Scanlan's Romance.

Three years ago this Christmas William J. Scanlan was taken to Blocmingdale with hopeless paresis. For days death has been slowly tightening his grasp on the man who only a half-dozen years ago was looked upon as one of the most fortunate actors on the American stage-blessed with popularity, blessed with wealth and blessed with the happiest domestic surroundings. In addition to his mind being a blank for weeks and even months, last week he became enunconscious, and lies thus, giving ne sign of life, save a steady, heavy breathing. His is an exceptional case of paresis, asconishing even the doctors, who had expected nim to die long ago. News may come any hour that the sweet Irisa singer and comedian is dead.

Apart from his inherent ability, says the Philadelpnia Times, much of Scanlan's success was attributed to a woman, the one who is now by his side endeavoring to soothe his expiring moments. He was a young song-and-dance man, who could give a taking turn to an Irish melody, but it was not until his business affairs had been taken charge of by her who is now is wife, and who gave him the spur of energy which he did not naturally possess, that he achieved, first, fame, and subsequently fortune. There is a romance in Mrs. Scanlan's life which well exhibits the indomitable wil of the woman. She was once Maggie Jor-

All the surroundings of her early life, the careers of some of her nearest relatives, vere such as were calculated to bind by gnoble ties anyone but a woman of most markable character. But she arose su erior to her environments, and remains unscathed where few of her sex would have escaped scatheless. In her girlhood days she was engaged to marry William J. Sharkey, a well-known New York sporting man of very fascinating exterior, and they were still afflanced when Sharkey killed Buffalo, N. Y... Calgary, N. W. Dunn, another well-known character. The murder is a famous one. Public opinion took sides in the matter. Sharkey's friends took sides in the matter. Sharkey's friends claimed that the homicide was committed in self-defense, but, nevertheless, the gallows stared the prisoner in the face. In this emergency, made bold by the impulse of her affections, Maggie Jordan obtained permission to visit her lover in his cell in the Tombs prison, and while there she exchanged clothing with him and enabled him to escape. Sharkey fled to Spain, Maggie Jordan was arrested, but the public sympathy which was aroused in her behalf quickly gave her release, and she at once sailed across the sea to join her affianced husband. But, alas, her awakening was a nusband. But, alas, her awakening was a rude one. She found that her hero was mothing more than a common ruffian; the nd reputation was unworthy of her love. In sorrow she returned to his country-Sharkey fled to Cuba-and some time afterward Maggie Jordan met and married Wm.

The domestic life of the young couple was most happy. Through her care, acumen and energy Scanlan became one of the Then came darkness. Through that still unexplained condition of things which has brought mental affliction and obliteration to many of the brightest minds of the American stage, and in this particular in-stance unexplained by any suggestion of excess or dissipation, Scanlan one day be-came an inmate of Bloomingdale, where the

light of his life is now flickering.
Since that sad event there had been no Myles Aroon upon the American stage

his hands, a picture of despair. His en-trance did not disturb the one-time favorite comedian, and even when he spoke Scanlan did not move.

The spectacle of the wasted, bent figure of the man who had moved thousands to tears and to laughter troubled his successor beyond his control. With wet eyes he was about withdrawing, when Scanlan started, lifted his head and gazed vacantly toward the visitor. Mack stepped forward, called the unfortunate man by name and extended his hand. But Scanlan remained motion-less. For several seconds the two stood gazing at one another. Then Mack, in a soft tone, began singing Scanlan's famous lullaby. "I do not know what prompted me to do it," says Mack, in telling the story, "but I thought that possibly poor Scanlan might recognize the music with which he had soothed so many hearts. At first he stared at me in a strange way, and for a moment I thought that memory was return-ing to him. He took a step toward me, and as I began the chorus he raised his hands to his forehead, brushed back his hair, sank down in a chair beside him and covered his face with his hands. When I finished the song I again called him by name, but he did not look up. The sight so overcame me that I cried like a child and left the

Shook Hands with Paderewski. Paderewski when in New York is very fond of entertaining, and usually picks out Delmonico's for his feasts. One of these occurred early last week, says Harry Neagle in the Recorder. Afterward Paderewski adjourned to the general cafe, where, with some friends, he sat over his liqueur. Finally he adjourned to the wash room. In a few moments an individual slightly inebriated walked in, but started back at the sight of the prodigious bush which the Polish planist wears on his head.

He walked all around the latter, scrutinizing him carefully and then exclaimed: "Great Scott! But you look just like Pad-

erooski." The pianistic idol smiled and continued soaping his hands. "It's no use talking; you do look just like

Paderooski," continued the admiring one,

and then the tall young Pole responded in his best English, "I am he."

The inebriated gentleman waited for no more, but started for the door, and in a few minutes returned with half a score of companions, each of whom he insisted upon presenting in succession to Paderewski, while the pianist, his hands full of soap suds, endeavored to keep from being forced to undergo the great American handshake. Paderewski's first two American tours are recorded in the annals of music as the most brilliant successes ever won in this country by any instrumental performer. Great as was the success of the first tour in 1891-92, that of the second in 1892-93 was even more remarkable, the gross receipts of seventy concerts being stated as about \$180,000, and Paderewski's net gains in proportion to the number of concerts given about eight times as much as Rubinstein received for 215 concerts in 1872. The following figures, which are vouched for by Mr. Paderewski's manager, Mr. John C. Freyer, stand for the receipts of the present American tour of the planist, which opened with the Damrosch orchestra in New opened with the Damrosch orchestra in New York Nov. 4: New York Nov. 4, \$4,362; Phila-York Nov. 4: New York Nov. 4, \$4,362; Philadelphia Nov. 6, \$4,570; Poughkeepsie Nov. 7, \$1,483; New York, first recital, \$5,389; Brooklyn, Seidl Society, \$2,000 sold; Philadelphia Nov. 13, \$4,000; Albany Nov. 14, \$1,128; New York, second recital, Nov. 16, \$5,930; Boston, Symphony orchestra, Nov. 19, \$2,208; Portland, Me., Nov. 21 and 22, \$3,000; Boston, first recital, Nov. 23, \$2,503; Worcester, Mass., Nov. 25, \$1,125; Springfield, Mass., Nov. 27, \$1,518; Troy, N. Y., Nov. 28, \$1,705; Boston, second recital, Nov. 30, \$4,753; Hartford, Conn., Dec. 2, \$1,796; New Haven. Conn., Dec. 3, \$2,370; Providence, R. I., Dec. 5, \$1,631; New York Dec. 7, \$3,000 sold; Philadelphia, third recital, Dec. 9, \$3,052; Richmond, Va., Dec. 10, \$2,714; Washington Dec. 11, \$2,878; Baltimore Dec. 12, \$2,087; New York, third recital, \$5,836; Pittsburg Dec. 16-18, \$4,668; Cleveland Dec. 19, \$4,716; Buffalo Dec. 21, \$2,204. Total, \$82,634.

Notes of the Stage. Harry Morris's Entertainers, in vaude will begin their New Year's week with a matinee at the Empire Theater to-

"The Span of Life," which opens at the Park this afternoon, is a well-known meloirama, which had a run in the high-priced theaters three seasons ago. John C. Fryer, Paderewski's business manager, is expected here to-day, to re-main until after the advance sale opens. Thursday, for the great planist's recital at English's, Jan. 11.

Katle Emmett appears at English's tonight with her company of thirty-two peo-ple in a new sensational play called "An American Boy," which is a pretentious sce-nic production. The engagement is for three nights and a New Year's matinee. In the production of "Trilby," which nes to the Grand New Year's day, the of Taffy, the Laird and Little Billee. The second act also takes place there on Christmas eve, and it is in this act that the fadancing is done, which is part of the celebration of the engagement of Trilby and Little Billee. The third act shows the foyer of the Cirque des Bashibazouks, and the fourth act takes place at the Hotel Bristol, one week later.

COLDER AND SNOW FLURRIES. Before Night the Sky Will Clear Up and Fair Weather Follow.

Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. Dec. 30-Slightly colder; cloudy weather; possibly light flurries of snow in the morning, followed by fair weather.

General Conditions-High pressure pre vails over the country, but storm areas are central over the gulf, in Canada and in the extreme Northwest. Higher temperature prevails east of the Mississippi, lower west; freezing temperature continued from central Texas, Arkansas, Illinois and northern Indiana northward, zero and lower from North Dakota and northern Minnesota northward. Snow and rain fell in the Mississippi valley from St. Louis southward; heavy rain, 1.80 inch, fell at Galveston, Tex. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Fair and colder; north-

Sunday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 32 72 N'west. Cloudy. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 36; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Dec. 29:

×	Normal 34
i	Mean 30
3	Departure from normal *4
,	Departure since Dec. 1 *44
I	Departure since Jan. 175 -12.1
8	Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
e	Local Forecast Official
8	
ı	Yesterday's Temperatures.
ı	
ı	The following table of temperatures
	fumblehed by C F D Wannambana to

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Calgary, N. W. T		1000	
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Cheyenne, wyo	*****	18	
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Washington, D. C	*****	38	
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*Below zero.	-		

Windstorm in Santa Ans Valley.

#### TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS

ACTION TAKEN BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Difficulties Encountered in Enforcing the Law-Amendments Suggested-Statistics of Railways.

Recently the Journal printed an abstract of the annual report of the Interstale-commerce Commission. Since then the comhas prepared for the prees a synopsis of the report, accompanied with new matter and recommendations. Under the heading of "Traffic Agreements." the subject of pooling of freights and division of earnings is considered, and various traffic agreements are mentioned and discussed. The agreement of the Central Traffic Association for division of eastbound dead freight, dressed meats and live stock from Chicago, in effect from May 1, 1894, is described as being virtually a pooling agreement, "because the parties thereto engage to divide among themselves, in proportions to be fixed by mutual agreements, the entire competitive traffic, each agreeing for its part to limit its business to the extent necessary for that purpose." The commission having reached the conclusion that this contract violated the fifth section of the act, referred the matter, with the documents relating thereto, to the Attorney-general, requesting him to direct the United States district attorney of the proper district to institute and prosecute necessary proceedings for the punishment of such violation.

In June last the commission inquired into certain agreements alleged to have been made between the Wiggins Ferry Company, an Illinois corporation, and the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, a Missouri corporation. This inquiry disclosed a series of contracts and traffic arrangements which, in the opinion of the commission, constituted a clear case of violation of both clauses of the fifth section of the act. The commission transmitbearing on the case, with the request that the persons offending, who were the officers of those corporations, be indicted. The case was laid before the grand jury in St. Louis, but that body failed to find

THE PRESIDENTS AGREEMENT. It is generally known that a contract has been agreed on between the principal railroads connecting Chicago with the Atlantic seaboard, and it is expected that such a contract will be put in operation at an early date. Traffic agreements between railroad companies have been filed from time to time with the commission, many of which, in its pinion, do not transgress the law. The making of a new contract affords no presumption that anything in contravention of aw is contemplated, and the commission loes not consider that it would be justified in taking any steps until a contract, illegal upon its face, shall be filed with it, or until t shall have some evidence that under color of an agreement the law is, in fact, vio-ated by its operation. What has been said by the commission on the subject of pooling in previous annual reports is referred to in the present report. While the commission impressed with the evils attending the present system of competition and conceder that the practical results of that system the railroads and the public are unsatisfactory in many respects, it nevertheess believes that the re-establishment of ng without adequate restrictions and urther remedial legislation, would be wise, since otherwise it would be in the power of the combination to charge excessive rates for the transportation of staple ommodities and necessaries, and thus to deprive the people of the benefits arising from the competition which now exists. It is necessary, in our opinion, that rates es-tablished by the combination should be subect to effective control by the commissi Under the restrictions suggested, pooling would be permitted on condition that the corporations so privileged submit themselves to the only legal authority which can prevent an abuse of the privilege. Since the foregoing was written the commission, through the Attorney-general, has taken steps to enjoin the Trunk-line Asclation from putting the so-called presiential agreement into effect.) In discussing the enforcement of the terstate-commerce law the report says the cases are rare and exceptional, if not accidental, in which offenses made misdemeanors by the act can be proven by other testimony than that of the guilty parties, which testimony is provided for in Section 860 of the Revised Statutes. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Counelman, a witness who refused to testify before a grand jury on the alleged ground that his testimony would tend to criminate him, was that Section 860 of the Revised Statutes is unconstitutional and void. The overthrow of this statute, which had been in force for twenty-five years, and applied as well to all other misdemeanors as to those arising under the act to regulate commerce, rendered proof of guilt under the act impracticable without further legislation, and several pending indictments were necessarily dismissed. The Supreme Court said that where testimony of this character required by law the statute must afford te immunity against further prosecution of the witness for the offense to which

he question relates. THE AMENDED ACT. The commission recommended additional legislation in conformity with that which the Supreme Court had said would be valid, and on Feb. 11, 1893, subsequent to such recommendation, Congress passed an actset forth in full in the report-which provides, among other things, that "no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify." About a year later it was held, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in the case of one James G. James, who refused to testify on the ground that his testimony would tend to criminate him, that the act of Feb. 11, 1893, required tes-timony which would tend to criminate the witness, and that the act was therefore unconstitutional. The government could not appeal, and it was impossible to obtain a decision of the Supreme Court upon the question until it could be raised and a different ruling secured in another jurisdic-tion. The commission reported the facts to Congress, and recommended that the law be so amended as to allow the government to appeal to the Supreme Court in such cases. After a delay of nearly two years the question was raised in the Western District of Pennsylvania in the case of Theodore F. Brown, who refused to testify before the United States grand jury in re-lation to the alleged giving of rebates by officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company on the ground that his testimony might tend to criminate himself. Brown was held for contempt by the United States District Judge. This ruling was afterwards sustained by the Circuit Court and the act of Feb. 11, 1893, held constitutional. The case is now pending in the Supreme Court, and has been set down for a hearing on Jan. 6 next. It thus appears that for more than five years last past it has been impracticable to obtain testimony on which to enforce the penal provisions of the act, though a few convictions of no great importance have been secured upon testimony

asual and accidental. THE LAW FINALLY UPHELD. In the case of Brimson, who in 1892 refused to answer certain questions propounded by the commission, the commission applied to the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of Illinois for an order compelling the witness to onswer and also to produce certain documentary evidence which had been required. The court held that so much of Section 12 of the act as authorizes or requires the courts to use their process in aid of inquiries besenting, reversed this decision, and held that this requirement of Section 12 is not in conflict with the Constitution. The Attorney-general of the United States, in his report to Congress for that year, said that his decision was assented to by only a are majority of the court and the constitution of the court and the constitution of the court and that the constitution of the court and this decision was assented to by only a bare majority of the court, and that its consequences are far reaching.

the Northern district of Illinois declaring the act of Feb. 11, 1893, unconstitutional and void, for witnesses compelled to appear might refuse to answer or producbooks, claiming that such testimony would

criminate them. Like difficulties attended with like sults delay and obstruct the execution and enforcement of the act in matters which have their first consideration before the commission. In such matters the commission is dependent upon the courts for carrying its orders into effect. Four years have elapsed since the "Social Circle Case," now pending in the United States Supreme Court, was commenced, and numerous cases in the lower courts wait upon the decision of this case. The petition of the commission in the United States Circuit Court to enforce its order in the case of Coxe Bros. & Co. vs. Lehigh Valley R. Co. has been pending for more than four years, and remains untried. AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW.

The commission is careful to confine its recommendations for amendments within the limits and aims of the original statute The special weakness of the law is the want of finality and binding force to the decisions of the commission. Under the statute, as judicially interpreted, the carrier cannot only have practically a new trial of the same question in the courts, but the courts may be required to pass upon a very different state of facts than those presented to the commission. The decision of the commission, after full hearing of the parties, should be made to stand as a rule of conduct prescribed by public authority, unless the courts, upon examination of the record thus made, shall find therein some material error, plainly prejudicial to the defeated party which furnishes sufficient reason for refusing to enforce that decision. This is the change in the law of most immediate and special urgency. The commission has no power to convict for or punish the misdemeanors created by the act, and for obvious constitutional reasons such power cannot be conferred upon this or any similar tribunal. The penal provisions of the statute are, however, mainly incidental to its greater purpose to prevent exactions and relative injustice resulting from the enforcement by common carriers of schedule charges which they have established and applied. Though the public rate may be strictly observed, yet the greatest wrong-doing may remain untouched, and the most serious evils of railway management wholly unchecked. The tendency toward railway federation is very marked, and indicates a future combination of carriers wielding such extraordinary power as to constitute, in the estimation of many people, a serious menace to commercial freedom. That power will be deprived of its principal danger if the authority of the tion of the act. The commission transmit-ted throught the Attorney-general to the United States Attorney for the Eastern United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri all the papers and ods for fixing the standard of charges. Here follows a description of the injurious effects which follow from improper rate adjustments as between localities or competing articles of commerce. The regulating tribunal should have adequate authority to ascertain excesses in railroad charges and to enforce with respect thereto the observance of relative justice. That legislation to this end is a valid and appropriate exercise of constitutional power possessed by Congress has repeatedly been declared by the highest judicial authority. When rates devised and applied by the railroads themselves are complained of by shippers on the ground that they are excessive or relatively unjust, and such complaints have been investigated upon full notice to the carriers and fair opportunity for hearing, the determinations of the commission in such cases should be binding upon all parties to the controversy and mutually observed by then as the only lawful rates for the transportathe proceedings had before the commiss shall discover therein errors of fact or conclusion so plainly prejudicial to the carrier as to justify the courts in refusing to enforce the disobeyed requirement. The amendment of Section 16 of the act—the procedure section—contained in a bill which passed the House at the last session, (H R. 7273), commonly known as the Patterson bill, is recommended, but the commission states that it will not be sufficient to amend the sixteenth section only.

AMBIGUOUS PHRASES. Some alterations in other parts of the law are necessary to prevent any inconsistency in the law as a whole and to effect a complete and systematic revision of everything in the act relating to procedure. Some of these other amendments are specified in this part of the report: Tariffs and annual reports of carriers on file with the commission, should, by express provision in the statute, be made competent evidence and self-provable as prima facie what they purport to be for the purpose of investigation by the commission and in all judicial proceedings. Ambiguous phrases or provisions in the statute should, by suitable amendment, be made clear and explicit so as to carry out the purpose of the act as originally passed. This includes amendment of Section 15, so that the commission shall in terms be authorized to issue orders requiring rates or charges, facilities or practices, found unlawful to be changed, or corrected as in such ord cified, and so that it shall be the duty of the carrier or carriers to comply with such order within a reasonable time fixed by the commission. The authority of the commission to determine and prescribe the form of rate schedules, now provided in the sixth section, should be more clearly defined in the statute so as to include de-termining and prescribing the contents and arrangement of such schedules beyond any question. The sixth section should also provide definitely that carriers parties to any such joint tariff shall be specified thereand such evidence of concurrence or ptance thereof by the carriers be furnapprove. The twentieth section should amended as to fix the date within which annual reports of carriers shall that this requirement be enforced by adequate penalty for non compliance. The commission declines to advise the abolition of the imprisonment feature of the penal provisions of the law, but it is not inclined to oppose such legislation should Congress see fit to enact it, nor would it punishment by fine only; but the corporable for criminal violations of the act as well as their officers and agents. The commission renews its recommendations made in previous reports for such ad-ditional legislation as may be deemed neces-sary to secure the interchange of traffic and the continuous carriage of freights from place of shipment to place of destination, in accordance with the purposes of

sections 3 and 7 of the act. · TICKET BROKERAGE. The practice of ticket brokerage strongly condemned. "We can discover no legitimate field for the operations of the ticket broker," the report says. "His occupation is essentially tawless; his activities have no legal sanction and are entirely at variance with any defensible principle upon which public transportation can be conducted. Nevertheless the business has many followers, and it is not without apologists. By means of an extensive organiza-tion and a perfected system of co-operating agents, and quite largely, it is said, by the connivance of carriers themselves, the scalper, wherever he may be found, has constantly on hand and offers for sale tickets which enable a passenger to cravel at less rates than he would be obliged to pay if he dealt with the railroads directly. If passengers can be carried at a profit, not-withstanding the losses which accrue from by those who patronize the scalper, should made available to all travelers alike." What was stated by the commission on this subject in its report for 1890 is quoted, and, as in that report, it is recommended that Congress prohibit the practice and enact a The commission renews its former recom mendation for such amendments as will mendation for such amendments as will give the commission authority to make examinations by agents deputed for the purpose. "The necessity for the employment of special agents, authorized to act under the direction of the commission, becomes more and more apparent, and seems to be necessary to the proper enforcement of the law and the satisfactory investigation of the numerous and widely separated com-plaints which constantly arise throughout the country." Such agents should have power to make and conduct investigations, call for the records and papers of carriers when so directed, and if there is reason to suspect that the law is being violated, have power to make inquiries preliminary to in-dictment and assist in collecting testimony to be used in the prosecution of offenders. This recommendation is in line with logis-

In the commission's previous reports there has been a thorough and careful presentation of the views entertained by the com-Since that sad event there had been no Myles Aroon upon the American stage until this season, when Andrew Mack, with Mrs. Scarlian's permission, essayed the part. Last week, while playing in Harlem, he visited his famous predecessor in the Bloomingd de asylum. The story he relates of the meeting is a pitcous one to those who recall the bright-eyed Irish lad of a few years ago, Being shown into a room, he found Scanlan sitting with his face in

and in various publications, that the stimulus of legislation must be directly applied in order to secure results in this direction which they admit to be highly desirable At a conference recently held by a commit-tee of the national convention of State Rail-road Commissioners with a number of rep-resentative railway traffic managers, which was also attended by two members of the commission, the opinion was freely avowed on that occasion that the action of Congress was undoubtedly necessary to accom-plish further progress toward uniform classification. The commission recommen that suitable legislation be promptly en-

STATISTICS OF RAILWAYS.

The report includes statistics of railways

in the United States for the year ending

June 20, 1894. On that date there were 178,708.56 miles of line, an increase during the year of 2,247.48 miles. There were 1,924 separate corporations, an increase of thirty-four over the previous year. Of these, 945 maintained operating accounts, 855 were subsidiary companies, 98 were private roads, and 76 were not operated during the year. The movement toward consolidation on the base of mileage involved was greater than in the preceding year; fifteen roads, repret senting 1,734.64 miles, were merged; twenty-two roads, representing 2,351.99 iniles, were consolidated. The number of roads having an operated mileage of one thousand miles or over was forty-four, and these roads operated 56.30 per cent. of the total railways. The capitalization of roads filing reports was \$10,796,473,813, or \$62,951 per mile The number of passengers carried was 549,-688,199, and the number of tons of freight moved was 638,186,553; both these items show a decrease as compared with the previous year. Gross earnings were \$1,073,361,797, a decrease of 12.07 per cent. Operating expenses were \$731,414,322, a decrease of 11.66 per cent. Net earnings were \$341,947,475, a decrease of \$50,883,100 from the previous year. Income from other sources was \$142.-816,805, which, added to net earnings, made available amount for dividends, charges \$95,515,226, and other payments leaving a deficit from the operations of the year of \$45,851,294 as compare tions of the year of \$45,851,294 as compared with a surplus of \$8,117,745 in the previous year. The number of employes was 779,-608, a decrease of 93,994. The number of employes killed was 1,823, and the number injured was 23,422, a marked decrease in casualty as compared with previous years. The number of passengers killed was 324, an increase of twenty-five, and the number injured was 2,024 a decrease of 195 ber injured was 3,034, a decrease of 195.

A preliminary income account for the year ending June 30, 1895, including the re-\$13 per mile; operating expenses were \$677,-667,635, or \$4,119 per mile, a decrease of \$44 as compared with net earnings of \$320,137,-670 for the same roads in the previous year, an increase of \$31 per mile. Passenger receipts fell off \$177 per mile, while freight receipts show a gain of \$149 per mile. Total net earnings and income, including income from other sources, were \$358,412,461. Fixed charges and other deductions were \$336,351,946 and dividends were \$53,135,545, leaving a deficit from the opera-tions of the year of \$31,075,030. The amount of dividends paid by the same roads in the previous year was \$61,504,785. Remissness on the part of the railways in filing their reports continues to cause serious delay in the compilation of these statistics.

#### BURGLARS FIRED IT

DEPARTMENT PUTS OUT A BLAZE UNDER C. E. COFFIN & CO.'S OFFICE.

Lock of the Office Safe Broken-May Have Been Arson to Hide Other Crime.

Burglars broke open the front door C. E. Coffin & Co.'s real-estate office, 90 East Market street, early yesterday morning. Coffin & Co., besides their other business, are agents for a building and loan association known as the Indiana Savings and Investment Company. Saturday night about \$100 was taken in and placed in the safe. It is supposed the men who attempted the burglary were aware of this fact and were after the money. The safe has a combination lock and they tried to break it open. The dial plate was shattered and the knob broken off. From later developments it is believed they did not have the right kind of tools and went down into the back yard and forced open the doors of the plumbing shops of Holmes & Co. and Strong Brothers, both of which firms occupy basement rooms under Coffin & Co., in the hopes of finding something that could be used in efforts to get at the money. A large sledge hammer, identified as belonging to one of the plumbers, was found on the premises, and it is probable this is the tool with which the combination was broken. The men became frightened and left without securing anythink of

About 6:25 in the morning fire was dis-

covered in the plumbing shop of Holmes & Co. It is thought the burglars started the fire themselves, after they discovered they could not secure the money in the hopes the building would be de-stroyed and all evidence of their attempt at burglary concealed, or that they ac-cidentally dropped lighted matches while they were searching for tools. The firemen broke open the front door of the Holmes & Co. plumbing shop and soon had the flames extinguished. Had the fire been discovered a few minutes later there is little doubt the entire building would have been seriously threatened. The flames were burning flercely, but had gained but little headway, however, when the firemen arrived. After the fire was extinguished the men began an investigation as to its origin. They found the front doors of Coffin & Co.'s office had been forced open. They saw at once an attempt at burglary had been made and notified the police. Detectives are now at work on the case and incline to the theory that the men acci-dentally dropped matches while they were looking for tools in the plumbing shop. Lights are kept burning in the real-estate office and the safe stands in plain view from the front door. The burglars must have made considerable noise in forcing the door and they were in plain view from the street. It is strange they were not discovered try-ing to break open the doors or while they were at work breaking the dial of the safe. It is believed the men were well ac-quainted with the premises and knew money had been taken in Saturday night, Holmes & Co.'s loss amounts to about \$100 and the firemen said about \$25 damage mad the real-estate office.

been done in forcing open the doors of The Board Probably Didn't Mean It To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Surely the Indiana Board of Commerce these 'cut-rate' practices, it is manifestly just and for the interest of the public that lower rates, instead of being enjoyed only penal statute of proper scope and penalty. treasury on the latter, but does on the former, The Board of Commerce probably meant treasury notes and greenbacks These are paid in gold when it is demanded Of "greenbacks and silver certificates" there are outstanding \$675,575,520, and of the entire paper currency \$1,097,000,000 in round numbers. So the Indiana Board of Commerce proposes to retire nearly two-thirds of the entire volume and put nothing in its place. More than that, it proposes to compel the people to lug around in business the \$328,894,504 of silver dollars, or have them lying idle in the treasury. That would be a tremendous blow to business interests, and a bit of contraction besides Perhaps it was meant to say that the treasury notes, under the act of 1890, instead of "silver certificates," should be retired. They amount to \$146,088,400, and may against the treasury paper. The national banks have outstanding issues redeemable in gold on demand in excess of \$211,000,600, and the Nation is as much pledged to redeem these on demand, if the banks cannot, as the greenbacks.

J. B. C. Indianapolis, Dec. 28.

#### THE GEORGIA COLONY

THE GREAT ENTERPRISE UNDER AUSPICES OF THE GRAND ARMY. FOR JANUAPY CONTAINS .

An Unpublished Note - Book of The New Town of Fitzgerald-Small Farms and Garden Patches-The Aim of the Colonists.

Fitzgerald (Ga.) Letter, in St. Louis Globe

Democrat The booming part of the country to-day i centered in and about Fitzgerald, Irwin county, Georgia. The settlement here is un like the rush for free public lands in the great West of years ago, or the scramble that took place in Oklahoma. It was started as a soldier colony, and has grown to such proportions as to create universal interest throughout the country. When started a couple of years ago, the scheme was looked upon as impracticable and next to impossible. The idea was to purchase 100,000 acres of land in southern Georgia, and establish thereon a colony of ex-Union soldiers. Many thousands were to be provided with homes The company only succeeded in purchasing about 36,000 acres. It was finally decided to let in outsiders as members. A membership fee of \$10 was charged, and this entitled the holder to one share. No member of the colony was to own more than ten shares, nor draw more than one hundred acres. Members are allotted from five to one hundred acres, according to the number of shares they hold, or a lot in the city of Fitzgerald,

as may be desired. This enterprise was started by Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald, editor and proprietor of the American Tribune, a G. A. R. paper, published at Indianapolis, assisted by ex-Gov. Northen, of Georgia, in making the deal for the land. It is only through such a source that a colony of this character could be formed at this time. The old soldiers were reached through the Grand Army posts. Flattering accounts of the land and climate, with the opportunity of getting a home at small expense, were placed in the hands of each member. The fever extended like wild fire. Outsiders became interested. Renters and men of small means without homes looked upon this as the opportunity of a lifetime. Memberships were received preparations were made on every to march on this El Dorado of the South. MARCHING FOR THE PROMISED LAND But the lands were not, ready for settlement. Surveys had not been made. Members of the colony were warned not to come until they were notified that all was ready. They were especially told not to bring their families until a home was provided, as there was absolutely no place for them to live, and women and children would necessarily have to undergo much suffering in the infant colony. Notwithstanding this warning, they started from all parts of the country, by train, in wagons, and on foot. It is estimated that there is now here a population of five thousand, and hordes are coming in daily from every direction. Hundreds of "shacks" are going up around the embryo city of Fitzgerald. All kinds of business is already represented. The mills are running night and day to get out lumber to supply the demand. It is an interesting sight, and one that will not be witnessed again in this country for many years. Families are living in tents, wagons and sheds. Every State and Territory in the Union is represented in the colony. The crude hotels are crowded. Bunks are made and all floor space utilized for sleeping purposes. No one has gone out upon the lands, as they have not been allotted. Hence, the huddle here, waiting for the surveys, and it is believed that before spring the city of Fitzgerald will have a population of more than twenty thousand. But how they are going to exist is an unsolved question journey here was by the overland ate in our own conveyance, covering out 1,000 miles. The trip has been full of

adventure. We became interested in the many immigrant wagons passed on our way down, and found them all going to the great soldiers' colony in Georgia. We pre-sented somewhat the appearance of colon-ists ourselves, and were classed as such along the way. Planters and Southern men generally became interested and could no ount for it. We have been interviewed by hundreds of men in Georgia, and we have found universally a kind feeling for the colonists. Instances came under our observation where colonists had met with misfortune in losing horses, running out of food and feed for stock. The farmers have cheerfully provided for them. Some became sick on the way, and houses were thrown open to them and families were cared for. But as a rule the colonists have been reasonably well provided, and it is no expected that there will be much suffering One stands ready to help another, and general good feeling exists on every hand. All are on their good behavior, and there are few more peace-loving and law-abiding com-munities in the country than that now about Fitzgerald, and the people of Georgia can feel proud of this class of colonists. None of the vices that attended Western settlements exist here. No liquor is sold, no gambling of any kind allowed. The foreign element is small. Tramps are not here and the negro is ruled out. He is not allowed to be a member of the colony. A number of deaths have occurred among the colonists, and a cemetery has been opened. The lumber used is all just from the mill, and in talking with a physician he

louses. But the health of the colony in general just now is good. HOW THE LAND IS DIVIDED. The system of allotting lands and lots is interesting. The city of Fitzgerald, according to the plat, covers 1,000 acres, and consists of nearly 5,000 lots. A broad street west, thus forming a grand center, where they cross each other. The business lots are now being erected on land that is re-served for manufacturing. Fire limits have been established. The grading of streets is now going on. Stumps are being blown up with dynamite, and activity exists on every hand. Most of the colonists who desire to work can get employment. A large number are employed in getting out logs for the mills. Many teams are employed in hauling freight and dozens of hacks and wagons carry passengers to and from the station, four miles away. But Fitzgerald will soon have a railroad, and be connected with the Everything considered, the necessaries of

life are not high. Board can be had for \$3.50 per week. One dollar per day is what is charged at hotels. Competition is strong in almost everything. There seems to be a disposition to avoid extortions. Feed is the hardest to get. We have paid 45 cents per bushel for oats. Corn brings 50 cents, and hay is scarce at \$25 per ton.
The land on which the colony has settled is what is known as the pine lands of southdid not mean to say that the low interest bond scheme it resolved for should be "for the purpose of redeeming and cancellation of the greenbacks and silver certificates, on which gold is now being drawn from the treasury." It should be kept in mind that there is a vast difference between the re-demption status of greenbacks and silver certificates. Gold does not go out of the treasury on the latter, but does on the in many instances, after the trees were but many do not believe it. More or less dissatisfaction exists. It is claimed that proper use is not made of the money paid in. Colonists getting out of money become restless over waiting for the allotment of the lands, but more or less trouble of this character among the best of colonists is to be expected. The time for real trouble, if there should be any, has not yet come. I have no doubt, however, but that the managers are doing the best they can under the circumstances.
The system of dividing the lands is quite The system of dividing the lands is quite original. Instead of long, narrow tracts fronting on one grand street, as was the case in the early settlement of New England, they commence with five-ac e tracts immediately adjoining the city. These are followed by ten, twenty, thirty and forty-acre tracts up to the limit of one hundred. Each colorist belongs to a class and he draws a tract in his class according to the number of shares he owns. If this immense tract of land should become settled in the manner indicated, it would be a continuous village in every direction for many miles. But will it be done, is the now serious question. According to a statement made in the American Tribune nearly two-thirds of the original members have Hawthorne

THE

Written in 1839, while Hawthorne was, for a short time, Weigher and Gauger at the

The Country of the Pointed Firs. A Story of Maine. By Sarah Orne Jewett, the author of "Deephayen," and the best known of New England's story-tellers.

The Emancipation of the Postoffice By John R. Procter, Chairman U. S. Civil Service Commission. A forcible statement of the revolution to be brought about in our postal service by the recent consolidation of officers over large areas.

Congress Out-of-Date

presentation of the abuses due to the present method of convening Congress a year after its election, with some sug-Pirate Gold. Part 1.

The first installment of a three-part story of romantic Boston life in the fifties to J. Stimson (J. S., of Dale.)

The Christian Socialist Movement of the Century

By J. M. Ludlow, so identified with the work of Maurice and Kingsley.

The Johnson Club By George Birkbeck Hill. An interesting account of the meetings of a number of dis-tinguished Johnson enthusiasts.

The Children of the Road By Josiah Flynt. A study of children among

vagrants, by an authority widely recog-The Fete de Gayant By Agnes Repplier. One of Miss Repplier's most delightful sketches of travel.

As the result of a European trip made for the purpose of study in provincial France, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood will contribute a series of readable articles. The first is entitled A Farm in Marne

Poems, Book Reviews and the usual Depart-

35 cents a copy. HOUGHTON. MIFFLIN & CO.,

4 Park St., Boston, Mass. spy, who is here, makes free to enter our camp and relate war stories. She is here to entertain the boys in blue, and has been very kindly received.

I do not wish to say anything that would injure or throw cold water on this enterprise. The success so far is beyond all exhonest, industrious class of people, from all parts of the North. The people of Geor-gia will have no cause to regret their com-ing. No better class of men ever settled

titled to success and ought to succeed. They have the good will of all for the push and energy displayed in leaving their homes in the far North to cast their lot in the sunny South. NO ATTENTION TO LIQUOR LAWS.

in any State of this Union. They are en-

Saloons Still Doing a Rushing Business-Y. M. C. A. Disturbed.

This morning Mayor Taggart will receive from Superintendent of Police Colbert carefully prepared type-written copies of reports submitted to him last night by the patrolmen and sergeants who patrolled the different districts of the city yesterday. This is in accordance with the plan inaugurated by Mr. Colbert at the time of his induction into office as the head of the police department. Under the plan, every officer on the force is required to file & report each night, showing the condition of affairs noted on his beat during the day. At night the telephone operators are required to make type-written copies of all reports, for submission to the Mayor. The reports received by the Mayor this morning will indicate everything was found in good condition yesterday and that no violations of the liquor laws were observed. This will be in the face of the violations that were going on yesterday.

Other reports received from outlying districts indicate the saloon business was active near Fountain square, on Illinois street below the tunnel and on South street at the junction of Meridian street and Virginia avenue. At least a half dozen saloons in the central portion of the city were open. A number of men were seen in Tron's place as late as 11 o'clock last night and a half hour later a stream of men was passing through the door in the rear of Henry Smith's restaurant into the saloon, The blind was drawn over the diamondshaped panel in the front door of the Occidental Hotel saloon contrary to the Nichinformed me that more or less sickness is certain to follow living in damp sheds and olson law, all day yesterday and men were seen entering the door opening off the lobby into the saloon. Last night, after dark, the blind raised and the lights were burning in the saloon, and there was apparently no nois street the unfailing signs incident to liquor law violations were noted during 120 feet wide runs through it from north to south, and one of the same width east and necessary to turn on the lights. Notwithstanding it is a clear violation of the law, Henry Smith is still permitted to maintain on these corners, I am told, have been sold ing into it are not kept "securely locked," for \$4,000 and \$5,000. The territory buildings as the statute provides. From the street shedows of men drinking in the rear bar One of the worst evils in connection with the liquor traffic which the present law was designed to eradicate is that of the wine-rooms. Every man and woman who has

given the question any study is fully alive to the danger that lurks in these places, and they constantly cry out against them.
Perhaps no section of the law is more openly and defiantly violated than that which relates to this evil.

It is provided that the liquor vendor shall specifically describe in his application for a license the location of the particular room in which he desires to sell liquors It is made an offense to sell in any other room. Henry Smith has a number of rooms above his saloon and restaurant. These rooms are reached by two stairways, one leading up from Illinois street and the other from the alley. Doors opening into the stairways make them accessible from the front and back barrooms, and at any time, in legal or illegal hours, waiters may be seen carrying trays holding beer, wine and whisky to the upper rooms. The rooms on the second floor of the Young Men's Christian Association are on a level Christian Association are on a level with these rooms and it is possible to look out of windows over the interior court of the Y. M. C. A. into the windows of these rooms, fifteen or twenty feet away. On several occasions men and women have been drinking in these rooms on Sunday. Two weeks ago yesterday one of the classes on the second floor was so disturbed by the sounds of allering glasses and songs that it was necessive. clinking glasses and songs that it was necessary to adjourn to a room on the third floor. At Tron's, from all appearances, the rooms above the saloon and pool room are doing a flourishing business. Walters have been seen carrying trays of liquors to the upper rooms. The same conditions have been observed at other places. The surprising thing is that there is no pretense to see the saloon of the same conditions have been observed at other places. crecy whatever. The appearance of a posaloon men, and there seems to be a feeling amongst them that no arrests will be made No arrests have been made for liquor law violations for the last two weeks, with the possible exception of one man, who was ar-rested for selling to minors upon the com-plaint of residents of Woodruff Place.

She Will Leave the Stage.

Lula Pearson, a young girl, left her home in Chicago to join the Harry Seamons Extravaganza Company, which fell into the hands of constables Saturday night. Saturday Superintendent Colbert received a telegram from the chief of the Chicago police asking him to have the giri sent home asking him to have the girl sent home if possible. She refused to go. Yesterday, after finding the company was about to go to pieces, she was anxious to return home and so informed the superatendent. He telegraphed the Chicago chief of police and last night received a message from the girl's mother saying money would be sent this morning to pay her railroad fare. She will start home to-night or in the morning. thirds of the original members have withdrawn. New ones have taken their places to some extent, but this is given as a reason for reducing the original tract of 100,000 acres to about 36,000.

Our camp has been a sort of headquarters for those not at work, and we have

had unusual opportunities for exchanging views with all classes of people. Georgians come in and look on with wonder and astonishment. Belle Boyd, the noted rebel All Tiles set by experts. Jno. M. Lilly.